For the Kitchen.

-A Few Seasonable -Suggestions.

HE KITCHEN equipment of a modern home is not complete without the following articles. The use of these up-to-date Kitchen Utensils not only insures a great saving of time and labor, but pro-

motes success as well. For Pre aring Oysters. Miscellaneous Items. Oyster Fryers, with wire backet, Oyster Fryers, with steel basket— Oyster Brollers from Oyster Brollers, from.....

Oyster Knives .. Mecha ical Bread Mixers. These ing nious devices save hours of time and abor. Mix and knead dough perfectly in a few minutes.

Universal Bread Maker......\$2 and \$2.50 ceivable use.

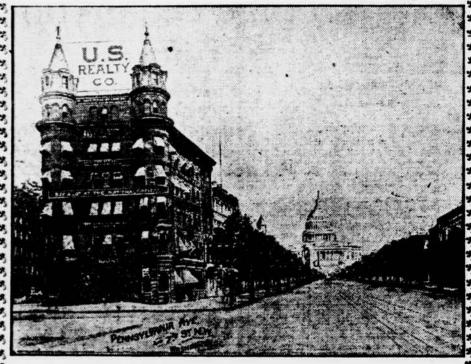
Gas Waffle Irons......90c Soapstone Griddles, from.........59c Polished Steel Griddles, from 450 Ste 1 Cake Turners......10c Deep Muffin Pans, from......25c Finger Roll Pans, from.......25c French Roll Pans, from.......55c Corncake Pans......35c Russian Iron Bread Pans......20c

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Eclipse Bread Maker....\$2.00 possible variety of French, German and Engish Molds for every con-

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HONORS HIS MEMORY.

To mention the service of the service service service services and the service of

Medical Society Adopts Resolutions

on Dr. Carroll's Death. ciety of the District of Columbia resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of Dr. James Carroll. The legislative committee of the society is instructed to endeavor to secure legislation by Con

gress providing a suitable pension for Dr. Carroll's widow, it having been ascertained that she and her children have been left in destitute circumstances. The resolutions set forth that "it beomes the duty and pleasure of the so ciety to place on record its ardent appre ciation of the important work accomplished by Dr. Carroll in his distinguished professional eareer, particularly with re gard to the experiments by which b helped to d monstrate the etiology of yel low fever, and the method of its prevention by protecting the human body from inoculation by infected mosquitoes. The value and importance of his original re-search and of the experiment upon his

The life of Dr. Carroll is especially commendable and eminently worthy of imitation," the resolutions further say, in that it illustrates the result of hones and earnest individual effort, guided by a normal ambition and a faithful adherence to ethical principles of the highest order. He rose by his own energies and but for the timely aid brought by a large force of federal traces and one of federal traces and force of federal traces and one of federal traces are designed. was pre-eminently a self-made man. From a so-called common soldier in the ranks he became successively a corporal.

Sergeant, a lieutenant and finally was octs-14t*

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own person with a dangerous infection have won for him the grateful approba-

tion of the medical profession and of the

rewarded by a grateful nation with the rank of major. His medical career began s a hospital steward; later he became a medical student, and after graduation at ained the rank of surgeon in the enited States Army. It was not long before he reached the dignity of a professor in the Army Medical School and in the medical faculty of the George Washington University in the National capital. He has made for himself an imperishable record on the pages of medical history. "Reed, Carroll and Lazear, a trio who sacrificed their lives that their fellow

man might escape one of the greatest scourges of the human race! Their names and their work will always be the pride of the medical profession.
"We greatly deplore Carroll's loss; we

onor his memory and we heartly sym-athize with his sorrowing family." The resolutions were prepared by committee consisting of Dr. Samuel Adams, Dr. A. F. A. Ang and Dr. H.

Coolies Mobbed the Crew. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., October 24.-A

dispatch to the Express from Santa Cruz, Mex., says:

Because two hundred of their countrymen were detained or board by the sanitary inspectors of this port, 400 Chinese who had just been landed, made a murderous assault last night on the English derous assault last night on the English or the docks which belong to the city. Ship Woo'wich and her crew. Many men were seriously injured in the affair, and five may die from their wounds. The Chlinese would have swept all before them, but for the timely aid brought by a large force of federal troops and gendarmes.

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LEARNING THE FACTS

Investigation by the Public **Utilities Commissions.**

SENSATIONS DISCLOSED

Counsel Ivins Indifferent as to Who Will Be Hurt.

TO BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICS

Gov. Hughes Credited With the Authorship of the Law-Willcox on Jurisdiction.

Special Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1907.

The public utilities commissions-there are two of them-authorized by the last legislature of New York are now in full operation. One has jurisdiction over all corporations doing a public service in the state above the boundaries of Greater New York; the other has jurisdiction over the railways, gas companies and electric lighting companies on Manhattan Island, Brooklyn and in the other two boroughs that constitute Greater New York. All other public utilities are omitted from its jurisdiction, although the commission, if necessary at any time, will contest the question in the courts, so far as the ferries, bridges and other public utilities are concerned. It is admitted all around that the telegraph and telephone companies are exempt from the authority of the commission, and this was inten-tional because if they had been included the bill would not have become a law. It is expected that both the commissions in their first report to the legislature will recommend the enlargement of their powers and jurisdiction so as to cover not only the telegraph and telephone lines, but everything else in the way of a public service.

Several prominent lawyers have questioned the constitutionality of the law in private conversation, but no recognized authority has ever expressed a formal opinion on that subject. The railway companies do not care to have the constitutionality of the law tested, but it is predicted that the municipal authorities will raise the question sooner or later when they come into collision with the

The city owns the bridges, the docks, the subway and other public utilities, and the mayor and other municipal officials, like the board of estimates, do not pro-pose to relinquish their authority in favor of a commission appointed by the governor unless they are required to do so. The question of constitutionality, so far as I can understand, rests entirely upon the authority of the legislature to delegate its powers and the powers of the state executive to a commission. Gov. Hughes, who is the real author of the bill, is said to have made a thorough investigation of the constitutional question at the time he formulated it and to have satisfied himself completely on that sub-ject. He is considered a very competent awyer, as good as there is in the state.

Regulation of Public Utilities. The object of the law is to regulate all public utilities. Although some of the corporations against which it was urrected accepted the proposition with many misgivings, fair-minded and far-sighted and straight-dealing railway men encouraged and supported it because they realize that the day of railway regulation has come and they thought it good policy to anticipate the anti-corporation and soand degree of regulation themselves inand with which they can co-operate for the public convenience and welfare. Heretofore it has taken a long time for a railway company or any public service organization to obtain anything from the state. Different organizations had different jurisdiction over different matters, sometimes over the same matters, and were frequently antagonistic and

The new commissions under the law have been intrusted with nearly all the powers of the legislature and with a libral policy can do a great deal of good, although everybody concedes that their the satisfaction of the public as well as the personnel of the members. A dishonest or a fanatical commission might do an infinite amount of harm.

The responsibility intrusted to both The railway companies and other cor-porations, however, are now able to know with whom they are dealing. The new law gives them shelter and protection from many annoyances like blackmail; it saves them much expense and has abolished the lobby, which is no longer neces-

Hughes Author of the Law.

There is already a dispute as to the auhorship of the scheme, but Mr. William R. Willcox, chairman of the Greater New York commission, gives Gov. Hughes the credit. He says that the law, however, is a composite of suggestions drawn out from various persons interested in corporation regulation by the inaugural mes-sage of the governor, which took radical round on that subject. This portion of he governor's message was favorably commented upon by many people who urged him to recommend specific legislation to carry his principles into effect. The governor's former preceptor and inimate friend, the late Prof. Hufcutt, dean of the Cornell Law School, was especially urgent, and probably exercised as much influence as any one. Mr. William M. Ivins, who is now the counsel of the commission, was a'so very strongly in favor of the legislation and prepared a bill himself which was much more radica and far-reaching than that which finany bassed. The governor was not willing to o so far as Mr. Ivins desired, but many atures of the bill submitted by Mr. Iving were embodied in the law: Several other gentlemen are also entitled to credit out Gov. Hughes is the man who weided the suggestions together and framed the statute as it actually passed. He is also responsible for its passage and made it chief feature of his administrative

"Since 1883 the state has had a railway commission." said Chairman Willcox, "but it did nothing for the city. The peo-ple of Greater New York wanted a local committee to look after local public utiliies. Governor Hughes was perfectly familiar with public sentiment on this subject. He had helped to create it; he had been engaged actively in the agitation for several years and consequently was ready to respond as soon as he came into power.

Jurisdiction of the Commission. "The jurisdiction of the commission is nominally confined to traffic and light. The telegraph companies and telephone companies were left out of the bill, first because it was thought the commissions had all the work laid out they could do without them, and, secondly, those corpo-

rations were evidently determined to defeat the measure if they were included. Furthermore, the bridges and the tunnels belong to the city and we will not assume any authority over them except so far as to control the railway tracks and the traffic by railway which passes through them. The ferries are in doubt, but I think we have jurisdiction over them. We

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Never was a Remnant Sale that allowed of so much discrimination. While the goods are odds and ends, they're the best class of goods on the market—and with a great stock like this, the variety would naturally be gratifyingly large.

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64-inch Heavy Bleached Table Damask-five beautiful patterns to select from—extra good value. Regular price, 75c \$1.00 yard. Special..... 10 pieces 72-inch Fine Bleached Table Damask—a \$1.25 fine line of patterns. Regular price, \$1.50 a yard. Special All-linen Hemstitched Tea Cloths-figured patterns; 90c

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size 36x36 inches. Special, each.....

25 dozen 5/8 Austrian Bleached Damask Napkins, a line of beautiful patterns to select from. Regular price, \$1.95 \$1.50 dozen. Special.....

20 dozen 34 Fine Bleached Damask Napkins—the \$3.50 newest patterns. Regular price, \$4.50 dozen. Special..

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Table Felt, double faced, 72 inches wide, at 60c, 75c, 90c and \$1.50 yd.

An improved Table Pad, made of a heat-proof composition, for round or square tables; all sizes. \$5.00 to \$12.50.

Blankets.

15 pairs Fine Wool Blankets, with pink and blue bordersdouble-bed size; extra heavy. Regular price, \$4.25. \$3.50 Special.....

20 pairs size 11-4 Fine Wool Blankets, with pink and blue borders—extra fine quality. Regular price, \$2.60 \$3.50. Special..... 50 pairs All-wool Scotch Plaid Blankets, in pink,

blue, drab and black—extra good values. Regular price, \$5.00 \$6.00. Special..... 20 pairs Fine All-wool Pearl Gray Blankets, with \$4.00 blue and pink borders. Regular price, \$4.75. Special....

Comforts and Quilts.

200 Figured Silkoline Comforts-cotton filled; full \$1.25 size. Regular price, \$1.50. Special..... 150 Figured Satine Comforts; cotton filled. Regu-\$2.00 lar price, \$3.00. Special......

100 11-4 White Crochet Quilts, in a wide variety of 90c choice patterns. Special.....

50 11-4 White Crochet Quilts, in Marseilles pat-\$1.25

Sufficient for at Least One Room. Brussels Carpets, suitable for any Extra Quality Brussels Carpets, in patterns suitable for parlor, dining room, chambers and halls and stairs. Regular 75c 57/C Extra Quality Brussels Carpets, in patterns suitable for parlor, dining room, chambers and halls and stairs. Regular 67/C Wilton Velvet Carpets the artists. Wilton Velvet Carpets—the entire stock in the sale. A variety of pretty patterns, suitable for parlor, chambers, dining room, halls and stairs. Regular prices, \$1.25 \$1.12 price.

very durable. A variety of pretty hall and stair patterns, Regular 75c quality. Sale 57% C Roxbury, Smith & Stinson Extra Quality Brussels Carpets—the best 10-wire quality. A line of b autiful patterns, suitable for parlor, dining room, chamber and hall and stairs. Regular \$1.10 87 2 C quality. Sale price. Extra Heavy Wool Moresque Brussels

guaranteed carpet. Patterns suitable for parlor, dining room, library and chamber. Regular values, \$1.85 and \$2.00 yard. Sale \$1.27 \(\frac{1}{2} \)

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16 in.x30 in.... \$0.75 \$0.55 21 in.x45 in.... \$1.25 26 in.x54 in.... \$2.00 \$1.35 30 in.x60 in.... \$2.25 \$1.59 36 in.x72 in.... \$3.50 48 in.x84 in.... \$4.50 5 ft.x8 ft..... \$7.50 \$5.95 6 ft.x9 ft..... \$8.50 \$7.69 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in.....\$12.75 \$10.65 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in......\$14.75 \$11.95 9 ft.x12 ft.....\$16.75 \$14.25 9 ft.x12 ft.....\$22.50 \$18.50

Royal Wilton Rugs.

Reg. value. Special 27 in.x54 in.... \$4.25 \$2.95 36 in.x63 in.... \$6.50 \$5.25 4 ft.x7 ft. 6 in. . . \$15.00 \$12.49 6 ft.x9 ft.....\$27.50 \$22.95 8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6 in.....\$35.00 \$31.25 9 ft.x12 ft.....\$40.00 \$32.50 10 ft. 6 in.x12 ft.\$57.50 \$47.50 10 ft. 6 in.x14 ft.\$65.00 \$54.75

Wool Velvet Rugs.

36 in.x63 in.... \$4.75 \$2.69 Wool Tap. Brussels.

Reg. value. Special.

8 ft. 8 in.x11 ft. .\$14.50 \$10.75 White Goatskin Rugs.

28 in.x64 in.... \$3.50 \$2.95 One Lot of Odd Pieces.

1 9 ft.x12 ft. Smyrna Rug .. \$35.00 \$22.95 1 9 ft.x12 ft. Smyrna Rug .. \$27.50 \$21.85 1 9 ft.x12 ft.

Smyrna Rug. \$27.50 \$21.85

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F Street, Corner 11th.

it as easy and pleasant as possible, but we will compel them to live up to their obligations and help them to do so. No politics will be tolerated. The governor will good deal of experience. He will show the survive him. His brother, Dr. E. C. Mcstead or leaving that privilege to the radicals. They admit that it was a good thing to have an arm of the state government in perpetual session to which they can appeal for support and protection and with which they can co-operate for the public convenience and welfare. It is a public service and not a party service commission. I think that has been illustrated very clearly by the public convenience and welfare. It is a public service and not a party on the currency issue during the McKinley campaign. He has shown his distance of the will good deal of experience. He will show no mercy. He will get at the truth if ago.

Career of the Chief Judge.

Judge McSherry owed his first position on the bench to an appointment. A few disclosures have involved just as many personal animosity toward both their

tions and circumstances affecting the public utilities over which we have jurisdiction. It is necessary for us to know all the facts concerning the financial and physical history of the various transporefficiency and the success of the law, and the satisfaction of the public as well as the corporations will depend entirely upon know the obligations of the companies know the obligations of the companies and how they were incurred and what they stand for. We could not act intelligently stand for. We could not act intelligently stand for. We must ascommissions is very great. They can do of these various corporations that the almost anything to any public service corporation. They can create and abolish and do almost everything else between. mission and the public at large should not public and they will not be satisfied with any other course. There has been a public outcry for the real facts and conditions for many years and we propose to put on record a history of the traction system of New York before we do anything else.

"The first duty of our commission," con-tinued Chairman Wilcox, "is to ascertain the truth, and when, the conditions are all disclosed those things which require a temedy will receive the attention they deserve. Yes, the commission has the power to enforce its recommendations; the procedure will be first to serve an order on whom it may concern to show cause why the recommendations of the commis-sion should not be carried out. The company will have a full hearing and every opportunity to explain and make clear the effect of the change contemplated. Then, after such hearing, the commis-sion may either withdraw or amend its recommendations or Issue an order re-quiring the company to do what is asked. That order becomes effective upon a given day and the company is subject to a penalty of \$1.000 a day for every day that it refuses to comply. The fine may be col-lected by the regular process of law and goes into the city treasury, for the benefit of the taxpayers."

Personnel of the Commissions. The public services law, as they call it

went into effect July 1, last and two commissions were appointed, as follows:

For the first district, consisting of Greater New York-William R. Willcox, Manhattan, chairman; William McCar roll, Brooklyn; Edward M. Bassett, Brooklyn; Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan; John E. Eutis, the Bronx.

Second district, consisting of the remainder of the state: Frank W. Stevens.

mainder of the state: Frant W. Stevens, Jamestown, chairman; Thomas Mott Oshorne, Auburn; Charles Hallam Keep, Buffalo; James E. Sague, New Hamburg; Martin C. Decker, New Paltz. The commission for Greater New York, organized at once after appointment, adopted rules, took permanent offices in the Tribune building, annointed William the Tribune building, appointed William M. Ivins counsel and general inquisitor, and ordered an investigation into the or-ganization and the transactions of the Interborough Company, which control all the underground, surface and elevated passenger traffic of the city.

Sensational Disclosures.

Mr. Shonts, president of that corporation and recently chairman of the Pananess. He gave a general review of his duties and the condition of the physical property of the company. Various other officials were called to give testimony and experts were appointed to examine the books of the corporation, which have re-sulted in some sensational disclosures. But the sensations have only just begun. It is proposed to uncover the long and scandalous history of the New 10rk transportation system. This will involve the reputation of the late William C. Whitney and other prominent men, both dead and alive, but the scandal is an old think we have jurisdiction over them. White think we have jurisdiction over them. White have nothing to do with the waterworks or the docks which belong to the city one; it has been the subject of newspaper and public discussion for a score of years may be applied to the city one; it has been the subject of newspaper and public discussion for a score of years.

disclosures have involved just as many republicans as democrats—perhaps more of them—but we have not stopped for a moment to consider whom the investigation would help or hurt.

Learning the Facts.

"Our first duty is to inquire into conditions and circumstances affecting the publicans."

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"Our first duty is to inquire into conditions and circumstances affecting the publicans." has held a responsible position in the Rubber trust. No man in New York is keener or more courageous or enjoys such

NOTED JURIST'S DEATH

FREDERICK, Md., October 24.-The sudden death here of Chief Judge James McSherry of the Maryland court of appeals yesterday was a great shock to the community, for, though he had been ill would have extended to 1918. for more than nine months, and at times his death had been expected, it was not looked for at this time.

Judge McSherry, having spent a restful night, was yesterday morning apparently in as good health as he had been for the past several weeks, during which his hope of recovery had been steadily growing stronger. After eating his breakfast and walking about his room the judge was apparently comfortably settled in his chair, and having previously read a let-ter had begun reading a newspaper. His of the room and Mrs. McSherry was alone with him, when, suddenly, he threw up his hands, dropping the newspaper, and fall hack in the chair. fell back in the chair.

In response to Mrs. McSherry's cry help came, but it was found that the judge was dead, and it is believed that he ex-

pired instantly, when he threw up his hands. Angina pectoris was given as the cause of his death.

Judge McSherry's Early Life. Judge McSherry was born in Frederick December 30, 1842. He acquired his early education at St. John's Literary Institute in Frederick, which he attended from 1850 to 1856, going thence to Mount St. Mary's College, where he remained until June, 1861. He had completed the course, but did not remain to receive his degree. His sympathies were with the south, and in consequence of the display of his principles he was placed under arrest and ciples he was placed under arrest and confined in Fort McHenry, though only for a short time. In September, 1861, he began to read law in the office of his father in Frederick, being admitted to the bar of the county February 9, 1864. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. His practice grew to be among the largest at the bar.

Judge McSherry belonged to a distinguished ancestry. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland, the first of them, Patrick McSherry, emigrating to this

Patrick McSherry, emigrating to this country in 1745, twenty years after his birth. His wife was Catharine Gartland of Armagh, and their first settlement was made in Lancaster county, Pa. Patrick McSherry was a man of strong intellect and sturdy independence of character. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the colonists, and was chosen a co-lonial justice. When the revolution came he was foremost in the ranks of those who struck a blow for independence, and owing to his qualifications he was chosen chairman of the committee on safety for York county. He died in 1795, the father of twelve children, of whom James McSherry, the grandfather of Judge Mc-Sherry, was one.

Judge McSherry is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of the late Hugh McAleer of Frederick county; two

days before the election in 1887 Chief Judge Richie died, and Gov. Henry Lloyd, himself now a judge, appointed Mr. Mc Snerry to succeed him. He was nominated for the position by the democrats of his circuit, comprising Frederick and Mont-

gomery counties, and was elected. He served as an associate justice of the court of appeals until January 27, 1896, when he to be ehief judge of the court, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Robinson. This designation held good until November 8, 1902, when he

was re-designated chief judge by Gov. general election the following year when he was renominated by democrats. There was considerable opposition in his own party in Frederick county to his re-election, and, while he was successful, his ma-jority was not as large as had been ex-pected. Gov. Warfield designated him as chief judge. His term of fifteen years

First as an associate and then as chief judge of the court of appeals, Judge Mc-Sherry was a hard worker and penned some of the most important opinions handed down by the court. One of his most notable decisions in recent years was that denying that the governor's signature was essential to the validity of a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Before He Was a Judge.

Before his election to the bench Judge McSherry enjoyed a lucrative and general practice at the Frederick bar. While a

As a crimina llawyer he figured in the most prominent cases that came before the court until he was called to the bench. As the counsel of Felix Munshour, who It was decided by the family to hold was tried for the murder of his cousin, he funeral Monday morning at 11:30 James Wetzel, in 1880, Judge McSherry rose to an eminent standard of ability. York, now of Washington. The wedding his grasp of the law and convincing force and eloquence of language meeting with the unequivocal admiration of those who watched his effort in behalf of the doomed wash. A large number of corporations man. A large number of corporations parties. A reception to relatives and inti-elected him as their counsel. He was appointed receiver of Mount St. Mary's Col-

ege. When called to the bench Judge Mc-Sherry resigned, with his practice, the numerous positions he held as counsel of public and private corporations, but he remained director in the Citizens' National Bank, and continued to take a deep in and its institutions. When he was pro vailed upon to accept the judgeship as a position in line with his profession i was his first candidacy for any office. He was president of the Independent Hose Company of Frederick for many years. From the time of his first election until he was taken ill, in January last, he never missed a session of the court of appeals, and in the distribution of work fter he became chief justice, it is said that he always took for himself the heav

LAW OFFICER IN QUANDARY.

No Provision for Electing Late Judge McSherry's Successor. BALTIMORE, October 24.-Owing to

n omission in the election law, which fails to provide a method for filling the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McSherry, Attorney General Bryan is not prepared to give an opinion as to whether the governor must appoint or the voters in the circuit elect a successor at the coming election. Had Judge McSaerry died last month, or even ten days ago,

On the contrary, it clearly sets forth that on the contrary, it clearly sets forth that all nominations must be made within a certain time, and that in the event the candidate is to be voted for by more than one county, his nomination papers must be filed with the secretary of state twenty-five days before the election.

The time limit for soing on the ticket The time limit for going on the ticket by petition has also expired, otherwise this could be done. Provision is made in the event a candidate for office dies, but the lawmakers overlooked the possibility of an incumbent dying.

bility of an incumbent dying. HISTORIC HOUSE BURNED.

Building Near Bladensburg Destroyed-Political Meeting in Hyattsville

Special Correspondence of The Star. HYATTSVILLE, October 24, 1907.
Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the upper portion of the two-story frame dwelling located on the turnpike near Bladensburg, in the rear of the residence of Col. Wright Rives, U. S. A., retired, and despite the efforts of citizens it was totally destroyed.

The house, which is one of the hand-

The house, which is one of the hand-marks of Prince George county, was unoccupied, and considerable mystery surrounds the origin of the fire. The theory is advanced that a spark from a passing locomo ve might have fallen upon the roof, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad running about 100 yards from the premises. Mr. Joseph Chunn had leased the property from the owner, Mr. Jesse Huyck of Washington, but owing to the illness of his wife, who is in a Washington hospital, he remained in Washington. The house was built during the civil war and was one of the oldest in the county, At one time it was occupied by Henry C. Thomas, son of Adjutant General Thomas, U. S. A. Practically all of the furniture,

etc., which was packed in one room, was The republicans of this neighborhood are preparing for a big time this evening, when Mr. George R. Gaither, candidate for governor, and Representative Syd-ney E. Mudd will address the voters in at the station by a committee of prominent republicans and escorted to the hall, preceded by a brass band. There will be opposing factions in their party in the county, though their friends seldom clashed. interesting one. All the state and county candidates are expected to be present. Mr. and Mrs. John Baker announce the approaching marriage of their daugh-ter, Josephine Rose Baker, to Mr. Joseph Franklin Brandenburg, formerly of New Vork pay of Washington. The making

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